

tion on postulated radiations from body cells and other sources. G. de la Warr considers the manifestation of what he calls 'Fundamental Energy' and proceeds to enunciate some new laws of physics relating to this energy. These laws, however, are not clearly formulated and it would seem better to rank them as speculations.

A theoretical paper by A. J. K. Glazewski attempts to relate some of the concepts of radiesthesia to modern theoretical physics. His ideas are presented in a somewhat obscure way and will be largely incomprehensible to the general reader. They appear too unsound to attract the specialist reader. Some further remarks on theoretical physics are contributed by R. C. Thornton.

A good number of claims of interest in psychical research are advanced by J. C. Maby. He asserts that all matter radiates weakly with frequencies specific to different materials, and notably determined by atomic and molecular weight. Moving water is supposed to produce an additional and stronger flow field. The human nerve-muscle system reacts to both these stimuli. Maby states that these facts can be witnessed by any patient and unprejudiced observer. However, a great many physical factors are said to interfere with observations on these radiations. Conditions favourable for dowsing experiments are stated to favour telepathy and clairvoyance experiments to such an extent that an almost entirely correct score may be obtained with good subjects over short time periods. Maby also claims that an imaginative person can project a psycho-radiant energy and influence suitable physical instruments. Indeed, these radiations from bystanders interfere with dowsers.

The Proceedings are terminated by a very clear summary of the present position by J. C. Maby. Radiesthesia and Radionics now occupy an intermediate position between science and psychical research. It is apparent from these Proceedings that at present their experimental and theoretical basis is slender. However, as Maby observes, orthodox science can be influenced by an internal ferment arising from the minds of scientists who have been presented with clear and repeatable evidence.

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SOLID PROOFS OF SURVIVAL. By Einer Nielsen. London, Spiritualist Press, 1950. 193 pp. 5 plates. 10s. 6d.

It is always interesting for the psychical researcher to read books by mediums since it affords a glimpse into the minds of the writers. Such mediums as G. A. Redman, D. D. Home, and Mrs Leonard have all contributed something in this direction, and in the present

volume the Danish medium, Einer Nielsen, has added an item to the list.

Mr Nielsen is predominantly a medium for materialization, his productions sometimes resembling those of Eva C. and at others those of Linda Gazerra or Mrs Henderson. In his book he tells the story of his life and work, and it is full of the handsome tributes paid to him by his admirers. Moreover, he prints his own version of the disastrous series of sittings in Oslo in 1922, the awful days of which he thinks he was only able to endure through the kindness of Miss Ramsden.

Although the Oslo sittings are discussed by Mr Nielsen with his own explanations of the suspicious circumstances reported, he does not seem to have dealt even in outline with the Carstensen story and how the medium rebutted it.¹ This is unfortunate, since it would have been interesting to see Mr Nielsen's attitude and an account of the legal case connected with it. Apart from these and a few other omissions, the book appears to provide a concise story of the growth and development of the author's mediumship. Unfortunately, the evidence he adduces is hardly sufficient to persuade even the moderately critical reader that he possesses any supernormal powers, an opinion to which I myself inclined after seeing something of his work in 1924. The conditions under which the sittings are conducted appears to have been lax, the control inadequate, and the lighting poor. Thus, although this book purports to be solid proofs of survival, it can scarcely be said to be proof of anything, unless some unkind reader insists that it is yet another proof of human credulity in the seance room.

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Durham, N.C., Duke University Press. \$1.50.

The main article in the present Journal is Professor Rhine's Myers Memorial Lecture on *Telepathy and Human Personality*. This will be known already to members of the Society for Psychical Research.

The remainder of the contributions are three minor articles on a new method of PK experimenting in which the aim is to get the dice or other objects to fall in a given place and not with a given face uppermost. W. E. Cox was the originator of this method of experimenting, and he reports significant success. His method was, however, to throw the dice by hand from a cup on to a

¹ See J. Carstensen, *Spiritismens Princip og Fejlgreb* (Copenhagen, 1931).